

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NIGERIA'S VISION 2010 AND VISION 2020 DOCUMENTS

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ABSTRACT

This work is carried out a comparative analysis of Nigeria's visions 2010 and 2020 Documents. The study involved gathering of information, this could be done through a wide reading on visions Documents and other texts, which are basically related to developmental planning of countries similarly, the researchers also got their data through browsing internet. And these contribute to the success of this study. While considering some of the major findings, it has investigates economic, and Security aspects in the two Visions' Documents. It is also identified the similarities and differences of the visions. Based on the findings of the research, some recommendations and suggestions were made on how to improve the development of infrastructure and also recommend the way out for the country in terms of development plan of the country (Nigeria).

INTRODUCTION

Economic Development typically involves improvements in a variety of indicators such as literacy rates, life expectancy and poverty rates G.D.P. does not take into account other aspects such as leisure time, environmental quality, freedom, or social justice. Alternative measure of Economic wellbeing has been proposed. A country's Economic Development is related to its human development which encompasses, among other things, Health and Education. (A Lan Deardorff 2010). According to Rajkrishnan (2006), Economic Development refers to a sustainable increase in Living standards. It implies increased per capita income, better Education and Health as well as environmental protection. Economic Development of a country is the increase in the amount of people in a nation's population with sustained growth from a simple, low- income economy to a modern high-income Economy. Its scope includes the Process and politics by which nation's improves the Economic, political and social well-being of its people.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In spite of the long period and multiple development plans in this country (Nigeria) and huge investment committed by government in the developmental plans, there are still a lot of problems up to now that are associated with the developmental planning. This study attempts to examine the problems associated with the developmental plans particularly after independence in Nigeria. It is expected to establish whether the problems are associated with the interference of Government, lack of discipline among government officials, lack of dedication among executive arms of government, lack of patriotism of leaders, lack of adequate control of corruption and lack of justice in the country among others.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this research work is to examine the similarities and differences of vision 2010 and vision 2020 of Nigeria. The objectives of this research are:

- 1) To investigate Economic and Security aspects in the two visions
- 2) To identify the similarities and differences, and
- 3) To recommend the way out for the country in terms of a developmental plan.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The study is limited to development plan of Nigeria especially vision 2010 and vision 2020. However, due to some problems surrounding the situation with regard to time and bulky nature of the Documents, the research is limited to Economic, and Security aspects of the two visions.

METHODOLOGY

The data for the research is collected from the following sources:

- a) The Documents of the vision 2010 and vision 2020 of Nigeria.
- b) The written sources (textbooks, journals), the Internet.

The data for this study comprises of the vision 2010 and vision 2020 Documents of Nigeria. And because of finance and time factors only two aspects of the visions were selected for the study: Economic, and Security aspects in the visions. And the tool used for collecting data is written Documents. Finally, analysis of data collected was based on comparing the two visions especially the two selected aspects of the visions: Economic, and Security aspects.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- 1) PLAN is refers to a typically Nigeria's procedure used to achieve an objective.
- 2) DEVELOPMENT refers to Nigeria's way of improving by expanding or enlarging or refining.
- 3) DEVELOPMENT PLAN refers to an aspect of country's planning, comprising a set of Documents, which set out the local authorities policies and proposal for the development and use of land in their area.
- 4) VISION may refer to a mental image or perception, interpreting what is seen visual system.
- 5) G D P Stand for gross domestic product and refers to a measure of a country's overall economic output.
- 6) G N P (gross national product) and refers to the market value of all goods and services produced within some "boundary.

LITERATURE REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

People with idea have always believed that a visionary and patriotic leadership can make a marked difference in nation building and the welfare of the popular masses especially if the visions are translated into action (Nigeria Development and Education 2010). There is no doubt that respective African nations and citizens will be better off if they enjoy the fortunes of visionary, patriotic, committed and able leadership. These four ingredients are the necessary components and preconditions for meaningful Economic and political, as well as social transformations of Nigerian in particular and African societies in general. According to Thomas, there are needs that must be satisfied for instance, housing, jobs, Education, opportunities for recreation, transport, and basic services like water, electricity, clean air and Health care. Social planning and policies attempt to take care of the basic social needs of the country's population. Economic planning and policies seek to ensure that the country has a sound Economic base which provides revenue to finance government operations and pay for provision of services to the public while also ensuring that jobs are available to the country's labor force.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

According to national Development Council (2010), a national development plan is a large scale investment project to develop the infrastructure of a country. It requires central planning and monitoring on a national level and implementation on the micro, local level. Adequate funding from government agencies as well as support from citizens, will allowed short, medium and long

term goals to be met. Therefore, goals should focus on the micro and macro strategies for nation or regional growth. This can include the Economic infrastructure, social welfare, science, and innovation. In order to set a goal, a government should review the current strengths of each sector and articulate room for growth (both in the long and short term), The locus of goals will depend upon whether a country is a developed or developing nation and Economic needs of a specific country.

TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The term "Development plan", describes the various planning policy Documents that provide planning guidance for a particular area of the Country. This can be at a regional, country, district or unitary authority Level. These forms or types are:

- i) STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS
- ii) LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS
- iii) UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND
- iv) MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS- this applies to non- metropolitan areas, county council and set out the strategic framework for planning in the county. They contain policies that are more general in nature relating to the country or council as a whole. Structure development plans are important as they establish the framework within which local plans are prepared and interpret government and regional guidance at a county wide level.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN is a type of development plan that interprets the broad structure plan policies at a district council level in great detail, often for specific sites. The local plan is probably the most important planning Document you will need to take at before preparing your planning application. The plan contains detailed proposal maps for the whole district of county to an ordinance survey base, which illustrate a wide range of information, such as:

- i) Settlement boundaries around cities, towns and villages land allocations for housing, commercial and industrial development.
- ii) Transport proposals; road, rail and air.
- iii) Educational and other social proposals,
- iv) Conservation areas and other issues of special interest.

The proposal maps are linked to written policies in the plan, which specify the way in which development may or may not permit certain policies or may prohibit development in certain areas or circumstances altogether. Whilst others will establish detailed criteria while must be satisfied, its development is to be allowed.

UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN is another type of development plan that apply for instance in London and certain metropolitan areas and combine the structure and local plans into one Document.

MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN deals specifically with those issues and are produced separately by county or national park authorities, or contained within UDP. In Wales for example, the policies on waste will be incorporated into local plans.

THE "VISION 2020" OF NIGERIA

President Olusegun Obasanjo first muted this idea based on foreign expert permutations on Nigeria's Economic prospects to the year 2020. The permutation is based on assessment of the abundant Human and Material resources available to the country. The projection is that, if these

resources were properly managed or harnessed and channeled to set Economic goals. Nigeria has the potential to become a great Economic power by the year 2020. But this projection is not true, it is conditional. It is the circumstances in the Country during the period that would make this goal realizable or not. It was not made as a singsong or a goal that would come to the country by magic or mere refraining it (Onyekakeyah, 2010):

DATA PRESENTATION

THE CONCEPTION AND EXECUTION OF VISION 2010

The concept of vision is widely considered as away one sees what, how, where and sometimes who one wants to be or is going to be in the future. It is in the subconscious mind not the eyes, vision is created, it is a creation of Visualized idea or ideas one consider when carrying about or engaged in any undertaking, these ideas which later on are crafted into the direction. The Organization will be taking form a kind of picture in the mind of Nigerians waiting to be nurtured into reality. The conceptual understanding of Nigerians to come up with "vision 2010" is a projected Economic plan for Nigeria to improve economically. Nigeria is a lesser developed country, whose politics have been shaped by chronic military dictatorships, dependence on oil, ethnic and social cleavages, and a population too large to feed in. and thereby creation of vision 2010, 248 members developed plans that would hopefully guide the country out of poverty and out of these national crises (Arthur 2010).

ESTABLISHED BODIES FOR REALISING VISION 2010

For the proper realization of the vision 2010, there is the need for the following bodies to be established:

1. The national council on Nigerian vision (NCNV) chaired by the head of states, should be established as a statutory body and should, amongst other things:
 - a) Supervise the implementation of the visi
 - b) Ensure harmonization of existing policy measures with the vision objectives and strategy
 - c) Ensure effective and consistent dissemination of the vision in institutions and the wider public
 - d) Establish strategic alliances and continue the process of continues dialogue and consensus building with specialized constituencies such as traditional rulers, religious organizations, the civil service, private sector operatives and non-governmental organization; a
 - e) Co-ordinate and monitor all inter-sectoral related activities spanning rural development, poverty alleviation, water supply, urban and rural environmental sanitation, health, Education, Agriculture, control of population growth, Electricity, transportation, etc. supply, communication
2. The Nigerian vision foundation has it that the Government should promulgate legislation to create the Nigeria vision foundation (NVF) to be run as a private institution.
3. The NCNV should be put in the schedule in the constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria.

PRACTICAL STEPS FOR REALISING VISION 2010

The practical steps taken for the vision 2010 are in four phases: immediate actions (Oct-Dec.1997); short term actions 1998-2000); medium term actions (2001- 2005); and long term actions (2006-2010).

- 1) First phase, include the following practical steps which could be implemented in October to The December 1997 (immediate actions)
 - a) The launching of the vision by the head of state.
 - b) The establishment of the national council on Nigerian vision (NCNV)
 - c) The establishment of the Nigerian vision foundation (NVF) by Government but to be run as a private institution
 - d) Commencement of enlightenment campaign to disseminate information on the vision.

- e) Announcement of special allocation of funds for the rehabilitation of all primary schools and hospitals.
 - f) Announcement of full payment of all outstanding pensions and gratuity in the public service latest by December 31st 1997.
 - g) Declaration that the regular operators of government such as the civil service, the police and other parastatals will resume full implementation of government policies and decisions, whilst the use of task forces and military personnel on civil matters will cease henceforth.
 - h) Declaration that henceforth full salaries, allowances and pension could be paid latest seven days to the end of relevant month.
 - i) Reconfirmation of the decision to open up major government parastatals to competition.
 - j) Timely announcement of the 1998 budget, preferably before 31st December 1997.
- 2) The second phase includes some of the following practical steps which could be implemented as short term action (1998-2000);
- a) The successful conclusion of the transitional programme.
 - b) Building the required skills to complete in an increasing changing and challenging global
 - c) Creating the right macroeconomic environment for the way forward.
 - d) Establishing a single Naira exchange rate.
 - e) Enhancing CBN'S autonomy.
 - f) Continuing the process of diversification away from and dependence on oil.
 - g) Starting investments in activities such as Health, Education, and Agricultures.
 - h) Beginning a major reform of the Educational system protecting the country's existing investments in the oil and gas industry.
 - i) Continuing the process of reorienting the citizens to internalize the core values. And
 - j) Implementing other related actions etc.
- 3) The third phase is medium term action (2001-2005). These represent activities required to ensure rapid accumulation of Human and physical capital, backed by efficient resource Allocation process and pursuit of appropriate policy instrument.
- 4) The fourth and last phase is long term action (2006-2010). These are required to remove constraints and to build on the Successes of the immediate, short-term and medium term actions.

THE CONCEPTION AND EXECUTION OF VISION 2020

The conception of vision 2020, Nigeria will be one of the 20 largest Economies in the world, able to consolidate its leadership role in Africa and establish itself as a significant player in the global Economic and political arena. Fundamental to the vision are two broad objectives-optimizing human and natural resources to achieve rapid Economic growth, and translating that growth into equitable social development for all citizens. These conceptions are defined across four dimensions.

- 1) Social conception - a peaceful, equitable, harmonious and just society, where every citizen has a strong sense of national identity and citizens are supported by an Educational and Healthcare system that centers for all, and sustains a life expectancy of not less than 70 years.
- 2) Economic conception - a globally competitive economy that is resilient and diversified with a globally competitive manufacturing sector that is tightly integrated and contributes no less than 25% to gross domestic product (G D P).
- 3) Institutional conception - a stable and functional democracy where the right of the citizens to determine their leaders is guaranteed and adequate infrastructure exists to support a market-friendly and globally competitive business environment.

- 4) Environmental conception - a level of environmental consciousness that enables and supports sustainable management of the nation's God-given natural resources to ensure their preservation for the benefit of present and future generations.

POLICIES FOR ACHIEVING VISION 2020

The vision 2020 is Nigeria's efforts at achieving Economic reform. The nation has recorded optimal results due to the continued existence of several binding constraints to growth and development. The strategy for achieving the national goals and aspirations for Nigeria vision 2020 recognize the need for expedited action to be taken in a number of critical areas. The identified areas of immediate policy focus are: Correcting the weaknesses of the revenue allocation mechanism towards achieving the paradigm shift from sharing the cake to "baking the cake".

- a) Intensifying the war against corruption.
- b) Expansion of investments in critical infrastructure.
- c) Fostering private sector powered non-oil growth to build the foundation for Economic diversification.
- d) Investing in Human capacity development to enhance national competitiveness.
- e) Entrenchment of merit as a fundamental principle and core value.
- f) Addressing subsisting threats to national security. And
- g) Deepening reforms in the social sector, and extending reforms to sub-national levels.

ESTABLISHED BODIES FOR REALISING VISION 2020

How NV 20:2020 will be realized? In order to realize the vision 2020, the ability of government at both state and federal levels, to consistently translate strategic intent into action and results on a permanent basis, is recognized as the single most important factor in making vision 2020 a reality. Recognizing Nigeria's limited success with implementation and execution of previous plans, four clear imperatives will underpin Nigeria's efforts at making vision a reality:

- 1) Ensuring that the vision is clearly linked to existing mechanisms for execution, (medium term development plans and expenditure framework, medium term sector strategies and annual budgets).
- 2) Institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation across all levels of government to improve their capability to translate all strategic plans and programs into outcomes and impacts including those of vision 20:2020.
- 3) Deployment of legislative instruments to ensure adherence to the NV20:2020 plan and institutionalize specific reforms recommended in the plan.
- 4) Defining a clear strategy for mobilizing the citizenry towards greater demand for performance and accountability using vision 20:2020 as a guiding light.

To achieve all these, vision 20:2020 will be implemented through three medium terms national development plans 1th NIP (2010-2013), 2nd NIP (2014 - 2017), and the 3rd NIP (2018 -2020) which will detail specific goals, strategies and performance target for all sectors of the Economy, in line with overall strategy and principles of vision 20:2020.

PRACTICAL STEPS FOR REALIZING VISION 2020

The Nigerian government and key vision 2020 stakeholder groups have already taken concrete steps towards the development of the vision 2020 plan such as provision for the development efforts in the 2009 budget. Development of sectoral strategies for the vision by some;

- a) Ministries, departments and agencies (MDAS),
- b) CBN financial sector strategy 2020.
- c) FIRS 2020, strategy constitution and inauguration of the Business support group (B S G) intended to engender private sector support for the vision 2020 process by the national steering committees.

Further, the national planning commission and the vision 2020 secretariat, which houses the steering committee, have been mandated by the federal executive council (FEC) to produce the vision 2020 plan for launching by the president on October 1st 2010 (Nigeria's vision 2020:2010).

DATA ANALYSIS

ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE VISION 2010

The Nigeria vision 2010 will be observed in three aspects. These are: the sector that implements the vision, the sponsorship, and time frame for implementation of the vision. The sector that implements the vision will be described in terms of Economic aspect of the vision. The Economic component comprises of the finance, the fiscal and public service (units). The preferred sponsors of the vision are the federal government of Nigeria, State governments and local governments. The vision is planned to be run on certain times, E.g. short term, immediate, immediate to short term, Immediate to continuous and lastly long term actions.

The vision looked about twenty key issues on economic aspect these are as follows:

- a) Enact and implement legislation prohibiting the use of tax contractors\consultants and armed forces to collect taxes.
- b) Adhere to a policy of improving government's fiscal operation through revenue mobilization and transparent accounting of some prudent spending, efficient payment system and budgetary discipline.
- c) Government should borrow from the financial markets at market determined rules to instill fiscal discipline.
- d) Improve audit, consultative and investigative services to ensure effective and efficient utilization of funds.
- e) Agree on the medium term economic strategy (MTES) with the world bank\IMF as quickly as possible so as to resolve the Paris club debt overhang.
- f) Adopt one exchange rate policy.
- g) Develop an appropriate and well-coordinated training programme to improve manpower support for debt management and for operators in the capital market.
- h) Further liberalize the debt conversion programme (DCP) to make It more attractive,
- i) Co-operate with our creditors in debt restructuring talks rather than resort to unilateral actions which often result in penalties and stiffer debt services terms.
- j) To enhance CBN'S autonomy.
- k) Fundamentally restructure government expenditure to align with the aspirations of the vision.
- l) Train and improve remuneration of regular tax administrators.
- m) Rationalize taxes and excise duties.
- n) Amend the draft constitution to provide a time limit of 150 days within which the accountant general must submit to auditor general for legislature.
- o) Effective corporate tax rate under CITA inclusive of all other tax should not exceed 30 taxable incomes in any year of assessment.
- p) State and local government to enhance their tax revenue from improved economic growth and better administration of taxes and avoid multiple taxation of the same tax base.
- q) Maintain low tax rate and effective tax administration.
- r) Issue higher denominations of the Naira.
- s) Review current debt portfolio and reduce the debt\ GDP ratio to below 10%.
- t) Establish a programme for the gradual elimination of subsidies.

While vision 2020 Nigeria's key priorities on economic aspect are on about nine major issues these are as follows:

- a) Greater decentralization of key institutions like the immigration service, Nigeria police, corporate affairs commission, rail and air transportation management agencies, and several other activities that are currently controlled exclusively by the federal government in order to ensure more effective and efficient delivery of service to the public.
- b) Institutionalization of the on-going fiscal reforms at the sub-national levels by promoting greater interfere between the nation economic management term and the state economic management terms.
- c) Development of clear governance structures for the management of the ECA. It is recommended that fiscal rules which will encourage savings, of not less than 10% of annual revenues from 2015, introduced by government.
- d) Introduction of an integrated and well co-coordinated financial regulatory framework for effective regulation and adoption of globally acceptable reporting and disclosure requirements for the financial services industry. A robust risk management framework will also be developed and implemented in order to ensure the stability of the financial services industry in the light of recent developments in the global and local financial market.
- e) Adoption and enforcement of rule-based policies with specified clear cut targets and parameters on key policy variables such as interest rates, inflation and budget deficit to foster macro-economic stability. This is expected to drive the attainment and sustenance of single digit inflation rate from 2015.
- f) Evaluation and amendment of all the policy related issues which constitute administrative bottlenecks for business operation in Nigeria. E.g. the current business registration processes and the creation of a one-stop shop under which the activities of the relevant agencies can be integrated will help to reduce cost and delays associated with registration. The NV 20:2020 plan aims, to reduce the business registration cycle to a maximum of 48h from 2010.
- g) Harmonization of all tax system and payments channels with a view to reducing multiple taxation by the various tiers of government.
- h) Ensuring proper coordination between debt management and monetary policy management especially through the medium term national debt management framework set up by the debt management office, which stipulates guidelines for borrowing domestic and external by all ties of government.
- i) Adoption of measures to improve budget implementation such as timely enactment of the annual budget, adequate funding of on-going projects adoption of participatory through adequate consultation with the national assembly (NASS) in the course of formulating the appropriation bill.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VISION 2010 AND 2020 OF NIGERIA ON ECONOMIC ASPECT THE VISION 2010 OF NIGERIA

- a. Enact and implement legislation prohibiting the use of tax Contractors consultants and armed forces to collect taxes.
- b. Government should borrow from the financial markets at market determined rates to instill fiscal discipline.
- c. Improve audit, consultative and investigative services to ensure effective and efficient utilization of funds.
- d. Adopt one exchange rate policy.
- e. Agree on the medium term economic strategy (MTES) with the World Bank IMF as quickly as possible so as to resolve the Paris club debt overhang.
- f. Develop an appropriate and well co-coordinated training programme to improve manpower support for debt management and for operators in the capital market.

- g. Further liberalize the debt conversion programme (DCP) to make it more attractive.
- h. Cooperate with our creditors in debt restructuring talks rather than resort to unilateral actions which often result in penalties and stiffer debt service terms.
- i. To enhance CBNS autonomy.
- j. Fundamentally restructure government expenditure to align with the aspirations of the vision.
- k. Train and improve remuneration of regular tax administrators.
- l. Amend the draft constitution to provide a time limit of 150 days within which the AG must submit to auditor General for legislature.
- m. Effective Corporate tax rate under CITA inclusive of all other tax should not exceed 30% taxable income in any year of assessment.
- n. Issue higher denominations of the Naira.
 - o. Establish a programme for the gradual elimination of subsidies.

While what make it different with the vision 2020 of Nigeria on economic aspect are as follows:

- a) Greater decentralization of key institutions like the immigration service, Nigeria police, corporate affairs commission, rail and air transportation management agencies, and several other activities that are currently controlled exclusively by the federal government in order to ensure more effective and efficient delivery of service to the public.
- b) Institutionalizations of the on-going fiscal reforms at the sub-national levels by promoting greater interfere between the national economic management term and the state economic management terms.
- c) Introduction of an integrated and well co-coordinated financial regulatory framework for effective regulation and adoption of globally acceptable reporting and disclosure requirements for the financial services industry. A robust risk management framework will also be developed and implemented in order to ensure the stability of the financial services industry in the light of recent developments in the global and local financial markets.
- d) Adoption and enforcement of rule-based policies with specified clear cut targets and parameters on key policy variables such as interest rates, inflation and budget deficit to foster macro- economic stability. This is expected to drive the attainment and sustenance of single digit inflation rate from 2015.
- e) Evaluation and amendment of all the policy related issues which constitute administration bottlenecks for business operation in Nigeria. E.g. the current business registration processes and the creation of a one-step shop under which the activities of the relevant agencies can be integrated will help to reduce cost and delays associated with registration. The NV20: 2020 plan aims to reduce the business registration cycle to a maximum of 48h from 2010.
- f) Adoption of measures to improve budget implementation such as timely enactment of the annual budget, adequate funding of on- going projects adoption of participatory budgeting through adequate consultation with the national assembly (NASS) in the course of formulating the appropriation bill.

In conclusion, apart from the above listed differences, the remaining key issues or priorities remained the same.

SECURITY ASPECT OF THE VISION 2010

The Nigeria vision 2010 will be observed in three aspects. These are: the sector that implements the vision, the sponsorship, and the time frame for the implementation of the vision. The sector that implements the vision will be described in terms of security aspect of the vision. The security Component comprises of the finance, fiscal and public service (units). The preferred sponsors of

the vision are the federal government of Nigeria, state government and local governments. The vision is planned to be run on certain times e.g. short term, immediate, immediate to short term, immediate to continuous and lastly long term actions. The vision looked at about ten key issues on security aspect these are as follows:

- a) Enact and implement legislation to create an insurance fund for policemen, soldiers and other public officers engaged in risky work.
- b) Enact and implement legislation to establish a prisons service commission to oversee the welfare of prison officials and review their conditions of service from time to time.
- c) Improve effectiveness of border patrols and other anti-smuggling measures.
- d) Enact and implement legislation to set a judicial performance commission to monitor the performance of judges and enforce discipline; to be headed by a retired chief justice of Nigeria or justice of the Supreme Court.
- e) Enact and implement legislation of a code of conduct for judicial offices.
- f) Amend and draft constitution to provide that funds for the judiciary should come directly from the consolidated revenue funds.
- g) Amend the draft constitution to remove the requirement of attorney General's fiat before judgment can be enforced against government.
- h) Depoliticize the military and enhance its professionalism.
- i) Achieve sufficiency in both quality and quantity of policemen. And
- j) Enact and implement legislation to merge the federal road safety commission with the police.

While vision 2020 Nigeria's key priorities on security aspect are on about seven major issues these are as follows:

- a) Amendment of all discriminatory laws, policies, and practices and promoting the culture of respect for human rights and the rule of law. It is recommended that the country activates the national action plan for the promotion and protection of human rights (NAP) which is the response of the Nigerian government to the recommendation of the Vienna declaration and programme of action, adopted at the world Conference on human right in Vienna Austria in 1993. This requested "each state considers the desirability of drawing up a national action plan identifying steps whereby the state would improve the protection and promotion of human right."
- b) Development of a framework for judicially supervised mediation in civil disputes to reduce adversarial costs and enforce timeline for criminal presentation and sentencing. Emphasis will be placed on civil mediation and conciliation prior to adjudication; enforcing timelines in criminal prosecution and effecting a case-by-case audit of the prison inmates to ensure that people are not kept unnecessary in the prisons.
- c) Enact laws and practice policies that are result oriented and reassuring to investors for the prosecution of their intellectual property and investments. This will help to promote an investors friendly environment and establish strategic partnerships for action for acting against piracy and stemming the tide of pirated products. Commercial courts with clearly defined jurisdiction for speedy disposal of Commercial and investment based issues will also be established.
- d) Strengthening of the principles of separation of powers to enhance the Independence of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies. This may Require a review of salaries and other remuneration for judicial officers, judicial and legal practice reorientation; infrastructure upgrading including ITC networking for all courts and frequent training and capacity building for judicial officers especially in emerging areas in the economic and social domain.
- e) Implementation of attitudinal reorientation training programme for armed forces, police and other security and law enforcement agencies to enable them to meet present and

growing security challenges. In addition, training programme, which will enhance the professionalism and efficiency of law enforcement, justice administration and offender-correction agencies, should be organized.

F) Establishment of a national criminal database to be used by the police, Nigerian prisons, and the criminal justice administration to aid the criminal intelligence system in tracking and apprehending criminals in Nigeria. The primary stakeholders in the development of the database include the police, the court and prisons. This criminal records database could be linked to a global criminal justice network.

g) Improvement of the condition of existence of convicted prisoners in decongested prisons in line with the UN standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners (UNSMR) to which Nigeria is a signatory.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VISIONS 2010 AND 2020 OF NIGERIA ON SECURITY ASPECT

VISION 2010 OF NIGERIA

- a) Enact and implement legislation to create an insurance fund for policemen, soldiers and other public officers engaged in risky work.
- b) Enact and implement legislation to establish a prisons service commission to oversee the welfare of prison officials and review their conditions of service from time to time.
- c) Improve effectiveness of border patrols and other anti-smuggling measure.
- d) Enact and implement legislation to set up a judicial performance commission - to monitor the performance of judges and enforce discipline: to be headed by a retired chief justice of Nigeria or justice of the Supreme Court.
- e) Enact and implement legislation of a code of conduct for judicial officers.
- f) Amend and draft constitution to remove the requirement of attorney General's fiat before judgment can be enforced against government.
- g) Depoliticize the military and enhance its professionalism.
- h) Achieve sufficiency in both quality and quantity of policemen. And
- i) Enact and implement legislation to merge the federal road safety commission with the police.

While what make it different with the vision 2020 of Nigeria on security aspect are as follows:

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b) Development of a framework for judicially supervised mediation in civil disputes to reduce adversarial costs and enforce timelines for criminal prosecution and sentencing. Emphasis will be placed on civil mediation and conciliation prior to adjudication; enforcing timelines in criminal prosecution and effecting a case-by-case audit of the prison inmates to ensure that people are not kept unnecessarily in the prisons.

c) Enact laws and practice policies that are result oriented and reassuring to investors for the prosecution of their intellectual property and investments. This will help to promote an investors friendly environment and establish strategic partnerships for action for acting against piracy and stemming the tide of pirated products. Commercial courts with clearly

defined jurisdiction for speedy disposal of commercial and investment based issues will also be established.

d) Implementation of attitudinal reorientation training programme for armed forces, police and other security and law enforcement agencies to enable them to meet present and growing security Challenges. In addition, training programme, which will enhance the professionalism and efficiency of law enforcement, justice administration and offender-correction agencies should be organized.

e) Establishment of a national criminal database to be used by the police, Nigerian prisons, and the criminal justice administration to aid the criminal intelligence system in tracking and apprehending criminals in Nigeria. The primary stakeholders in the development of the database include the police, the courts, and prisons. This criminal records database could be linked to a global criminal justice network.

f) Improve of the condition of existence of convicted prisoners in decongestions prisons in line with the UN standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners (UNSMR) to which Nigeria is a signatory.

In summary, apart from the above listed differences, the remaining key issues or priorities remained the same or similar.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The researcher have analyzed a comparative analysis of Nigeria's visions 2010 and 2020 Documents. It was discovered that:

- a) It has investigated Economic, and Security aspects in the two visions' Documents.
- b) The researchers have also identified the similarities and differences of the two visions. And.
- c) Recommends the way out for the country in terms of a development

CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis in development plan in Nigeria has been discussed at length in this study. It is imperative therefore that a comparative analysis of Nigeria's vision2010 and 2020 Documents should investigate all aspects of life in Nigeria. Some of these aspects are; Economic and Security aspects. To this, recommendations and suggestions are given below.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Vision Documents is an important developmental planning and a much needed one in Nigeria. The national development plan asserts that a large scale investment project is needed to develop the infrastructure of a country. The government needs to observe the following points:

- a) The government should enact a law on the implementation and continuity of the visions.
- b) Government should set a supervisory unit so that to monitoring the implementation of the visions.
- c) The leaders should also be patriotic so that they do away with their selfish interest.

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